Numb. 1483

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, MARCH 24. 1740.

No. 1483.

Magnum iter aſcendo, ſed dat mihi gloria vires. Propert.

THE two great Ends of Government amongſt a Free People are the Preſervation of Liberty and Property in Time of Peace, and providing for the Intereſt and Glory of the Nation in all ſuch Wars as the Injuſtice of their Neighbours ſhall make neceſſary. Where theſe Ends are anſwered, the Government is certainly laudable, and the People either are or may be happy. Theſe Concluſions are not only deducible by Reaſon from the Conſideration of the Nature of Societies, and the Terms on which Men give up their Natural Rights, but are alſo juſtified by Experience and Hiſtory. We have no other Way of Judging of the Excellence or Deficiency of any Form of Government, than by examining how well it is ſuited for the anſwering theſe Ends: Nor have we any Way, I mean any Rational Way of diſtinguiſhing a good from a bad Adminiſtration, but by enquiring how much better the ſame Form of Government hath anſwer'd theſe Ends when entruſted with one Set of Men than when in the Hands of another.

By theſe Rules we juſtify an inviolable Attachment to the *Britiſh* Conſtitution. For tho' I am far from thinking that it is not ſtrongly recommended to us, by its being framed and preſerved by our Anceſtors for ſo many Ages, and at ſo vaſt an Expence, yet I own, I think it infinitely more valuable on Account of its evident Fitneſs for anſwering both theſe Purpoſes, for protecting the People in an uninterrupted Poſſeſſion of their Liberties, and a full and quiet Enjoyment of their Properties, while we are at Peace with our Neighbours, and for enabling us to do ourſelves Juſtice by the ſhorteſt, ſafeſt, and moſt honourable Methods, when War cannot be avoided, without injuring thoſe Liberties, or treſpaſſing on thoſe Properties which we fight to defend. In this conſiſts the Eſſence of our Freedom, and the true Source of real Patriotiſm. Theſe are unanſwerable Reaſons for our adhering ſteadily to this Conſtitution, and they afford us ſhort and eaſy Rules of judging, when we ought to be pleaſed, or when we have Grounds to be diſſatisfied with any Adminiſtration.

From a ſtrict and impartial Conſideration of theſe Points, the People of *Great Britain* cannot but ſee, how great Cauſe they have to be ſatisfy'd with the Meaſures taken by the preſent Miniſtry. They preſerved the Nation for many Years in a State of uninterrupted Peace, during which the People enjoyed their Liberties and Properties in a more extenſive Manner than ever they were enjoy'd heretofore, even under this our excellent Conſtitution. Of this the preſent State of Things is a clear and demonſtrative Proof. For the general Complaint is, not that we are a poor and indigent, but a laviſh and luxurious Nation. If the former were our Caſe it might, by ſome amongſt us, be imputed right or wrong to the Miniſtry; but the latter, let Men ſay what they will, muſt flow from ourſelves. If, indeed, we had any Laws to encourage Immorality, or if Luxury were promoted by Publick Authority, which it is an Abſurdity to dream of, the Follies of Private Men might be objected to the State. But to ſay that the Conſequences of Freedom and of Plenty may be urged as Crimes againſt thoſe who procure or preſerve them, will juſtify an Impeachment againſt Providence as well as againſt Placemen.

That the War was not entered into till it became abſolutely neceſſary, is certainly an Honour to thoſe on whom that Meaſure depended. The Reaſon of the Thing ſhews it. Wars cannot be either juſt or glorious, unleſs they are abſolutely neceſſary. The Luſt of Power, a Thirſt of Glory, the Deſire of carrying ſome darling Point, have been ſometimes thought ſufficient Cauſes for War by aſpiring Princes, and in flouriſhing Commonwealths. But whatever they were thought by them, the reſt of the World, and the Voice of impartial Poſterity, nay, and at the long Run, the Courſe of Events have univerſally condemn'd them. But for Wars abſolutely neceſſary, either againſt ſuch as invade their Neighbours, unjuſtly attack their Allies, or manifeſtly violate the Treaties regulating the Terms whereon Peace is to ſubſiſt, theſe ever were allow'd to be juſt Grounds for exerciſing the Right of Arms, and for appealing to the Almighty againſt the obſtinate Injuries of an unjuſt Neighbour. If therefore the preſent Adminiſtration were deſirous of avoiding a War, it was plainly becauſe they ſought to preſerve to us thoſe mighty Advantages which as a trading Nation we derive from Peace. If at laſt they have entered into a War, it was not till all *Europe*, and which is much more our own Malecontents, ſaw and own'd it neceſſary; and therefore on this Head, ſurely, they ſtand fully juſtify'd.

Since the Opening of the War we have all the Reaſon in the World to be ſatisfy'd, inaſmuch as we have ourſelves ſuffer'd very little, our Enemies a great deal, and all *Europe* ſtands amazed at our Force. It is true, we have amongſt ourſelves many who complain of, and endeavour to miſrepreſent this Conduct. But who are theſe Men? And what is it they ſay? Are they not the ſame Perſons who denied that Peace was a Bleſſing under this Adminiſtration? Why then ſhould we wonder that they will not allow the War to be well managed, or glorious, while the Adminiſtration remains unchang'd? Then again, what are their Arguments? Are they not founded on Suppoſitions and Conjectures? And will not Suppoſitions and Conjectures be ever ready, let us purſue what Meaſures we will? They complain now that our Fleets are too great, too numerous, and too expenſive. But is it not evident that we ought to be prepared for all Events? Would not they themſelves ſay this if we ſhould be affected by any ſudden Change in our Neighbours Diſpoſition towards us. The Buſineſs of the Adminiſtration is to make a ſpeedy and glorious End of this War; and we are to meaſure the Wiſdom of their Conduct by the Conſideration of this End, and the Fitneſs of the Meaſures purſued to bring it about. As to the Clamours of ſelf-intereſted Men they ought not to diſturb much leſs to delude us. There never was a War againſt which ſome Men did not clamour. Many were angry with that which followed upon, and was occaſioned by, the *Revolution*, and ſaid we were engaged in it to ſerve the *Dutch*; tho' nothing was clearer, than that the *Dutch* were engaged in it on our Account. There was not a few angry with Queen *Anne's* War, and diſpleaſed with the Duke of *Marlborough's* Conduct. In one Seſſions the Houſe of Commons gave him Thanks, and expreſſed their Reſentment againſt a Perſon who had libelled his Management. To expect that all Men ſhould therefore be pleaſed, is to expect an Impoſſibility; to expect a Miniſtry ſhould do their Duty is rational, and what we may receive full Satisfaction about, if we conſult Facts and our own Reaſon.

Our late Succeſs in taking PORTO BELLO, and effectually demoliſhing the Forts and Fortifications there in ſo ſhort a Time, and by ſo ſmall a Force, is of ſuch Honour, and ſuch Importance to the Nation, as cannot eaſily be expreſſed. It ſhews what an *Engliſh* Squadron is capable of performing, under a brave and experienc'd Admiral; and it demonſtrates the Wiſdom and Integrity of thoſe who ſent him. From the Conduct of Vice-Admiral *Vernon* on this Occaſion we have all the Reaſon in the World to hope, that this will effectually open the Eyes of the *Spaniards*, and convince them, if they be not already convinced, that nothing but a Spirit of Juſtice and Moderation, a Deſire of preſerving the Peace of *Europe*, and avoiding, if poſſible, the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, induced thoſe Pacifick Meaſures which are only condemned by Men who conſider Peace and War as Engines, by which ſome may be raiſed to Power, and others thrown from thence. This Succeſs alſo may be conſidered as a happy Omen of further and of greater Bleſſings on his Majeſty's Arms. The Sword is now drawn, and that Adminiſtration which ſo ſteadily endeavour'd to ſave us from the Expence and Hazard of a War, will no doubt as ſteadily and zealouſly aim at the Proſecution of it with a due Effect. Their Preparations have been great, their Choice of Officers confeſſedly judicious and impartial; and therefore we may be aſſured, that their ſubſequent Meaſures will be proportionably vigorous. Thoſe who take ſuch Care in Preliminaries, will not be wanting when Action is entered upon; and if we will be content to build our Sentiments upon Facts, I dare ſay the Adminiſtration will not fear any Cenſure that can be paſſed upon them.

It would have been equally immodeſt and indecent, if all that has been ſaid and more had not already receiv'd the Sanction of Parliament. There is now the higheſt Authority in the Nation intereſted in the Truth of what is aſſerted in reſpect to our late Succeſs; and therefore we have the beſt Grounds that we poſſibly can have, for judging that the War hath, hitherto been well managed. There may, and doubtleſs there will be many Surmiſes raiſed notwithſtanding all this to the Prejudice of thoſe in Power. The Greatneſs of the Action will be extenuated, Doubts may be made whether more might not have been done; and in ſhort every thing will either be ſaid or written which can have a Tendency to leſſen the general Joy, and to abate that juſt and univerſal Satisfaction which ought to be expreſſed on this Occaſion. A great Misfortune this, but a much greater to the Malecontents themſelves than to the other Part of the Nation. To be always reſtleſs, always uneaſy, never ſatisfy'd with our Situation or with the Situation of others, to be chagrin'd at the Nation's Succeſs, and only pleas'd when our Country is in Danger, is ſure a wretched Condition. Yet it is a Condition in which one Part of a divided People muſt neceſſarily be. It is a State of Suffering, not a grain the leſs grievous becauſe 'tis their own Choice, and a State which the' as I have ſaid it is moſt grievous to themſelves, yet in ſome meaſure affects the whole Society, and makes us all leſs happy than otherwiſe we might be.

But tho' we may and indeed ought to pity ſuch of our Fellow-ſubjects as fall into theſe Notions, yet we are alſo bound to expreſs our own Senſe of the Matter, our own Duty and Affection to the Government under which we live, that is, our Care and Concern for our own Welfare and Honour, which are immediately and neceſſarily bound up with them. In order to this we muſt in our ſeveral Stations promote ſuch a chearful Spirit of Induſtry, Obedience and Confidence, as may contribute to enable us to carry on things ſtill as hitherto they have been carried on. The Expences of a neceſſary War are not ſo properly the Expences of a Government as the neceſſary Expences of the People. The Expences of a naval War, if they are rais'd upon, they are alſo diſpos'd of amongſt the People. Such as venture moſt in the Service of their Country receive the greateſt Share; nor can any Man be conſiderably benefited by the War but in Proportion as he hazards his Perſon or his Fortune in the proſecuting of it. In the End we have all the Reaſon in the World to conclude, that we ſhall have a ſolid and laſting Peace; the Terms of it muſt certainly depend upon ourſelves; and the Courſe and Conſequences of the War will ſo effectually demonſtrate the ill Effects of future Diſſenſions, that we muſt conceive the *Spaniards* more their own Enemies than ours, if ever they ſhould again provoke us. With ſuch a Proſpect as this in View, we may well keep our Tempers, and keep up our Spirits, tho' we ſee our Armies and our Fleets increaſed, and of conſequence more of the People's Money expended upon them. It is in the People's Cauſe that this is done, it is for their Benefit, and by their Direction. We have a King upon the Throne, who makes no other Uſe of Peace than to make his Subjects eaſy and quiet, and hath no other Views in War than what reſpects their Intereſt and Glory. If we are not contented with this, if we are not grateful for it, and if we do not ſee the wide Difference there is between us and other Nations in this reſpect, we muſt be blind to a very great Degree; but inaſmuch as our Sagacity and Penetration appear evidently enough in the Management of our private Concerns, this is not to be ſuſpected. As a Nation, *Great Britain* will be always capable of Judging; and as a wiſe and honeſt People, will always judge right. Indeed it is this National Judgment which has conſtantly ſav'd us from all the Force of foreign, and all the Plots of domeſtick Enemies.

There is yet another Rule which may be made uſe of in Judging of the true State of our Affairs, and it is this, by the Value which foreign Nations ſet upon our Friendſhip. Now it is certain, that ſince this War began, we have had all the Reaſon in the World to be ſatisfy'd on this Head, and to be aſſur'd that

the reſt of *Europe*, eſpecially Proteſtant Kingdoms and States, have the higheſt Opinion of our Force, and of the Wiſdom of theſe Councils by which it is conducted. We have ſeen one Marriage concluded in our Royal Family, and we have heard another talk'd of; and as Alliances of this Sort are never ſought but from a Proſpect of future Advantages, we may be ſure the Powers who contract them are ſatisfied with our preſent Condition. Theſe are the only Marks which in our preſent Circumſtances we can receive of the Reſpect and Veneration of foreign Powers. As to Treaties offenſive or defenſive, wherever they become requiſite, there is not the leaſt Reaſon to doubt that they may and will be happily negociated. This Crown hath ſhewn no ſuch Diſpoſition towards its Neighbours as ought to make them either jealous or afraid of it. She forms no Pretenſions on their Dominions, ſhe interferes not with their Concerns, and yet ſhe is always ready to do them good Offices, and to interpoſe for their Service when her proper Intereſt does not forbid it. We are at preſent lov'd by our natural Allies, and rever'd by the reſt of the States of *Europe*. We have all the Reſpect paid us that we can reaſonably deſire, and we owe this Situation with reſpect to Powers abroad to the ſame Meaſures and the ſame Adminiſtration which ſo calmly, ſo ſteadily, and with ſuch Moderation, have managed Affairs at home in ſpite of numberleſs Provocations from their implacable Enemies, who have viſibly kept up the Obſtinacy of the *Spaniards*, as their own Manifeſtoes ſhew, wherein they talk of our Diſcontent exactly in the Style of the *Craftſman*.

In this Paper I have reaſon'd only on ſelf-evident Truths, and on Facts that are not to be contradicted. I have ſhewn what are the great Ends of Government in Peace and in War, how far our Conſtitution is fitted to anſwer them, and how well the Adminiſtration have employ'd the Power lodg'd in them by our Conſtitution, how happy we were while the Peace continued, and how good Reaſon we have to be ſatisfy'd with the Progreſs of the War. This I think a much better Method of demonſtrating the Rectitude of preſent Meaſures, than repeating and anſwering the Objections of the Malecontents. For with reſpect to them the beſt Peace in the World could not prevent them from grumbling, and tho' the Miniſtry may get the better of the *Spaniards*, I believe they are not ſanguine enough to expect they ſhall ever reduce theſe their good Allies. On the contrary, they muſt apprehend that they will go on in their old Courſe; and if they do, it cannot much mortify the Adminiſtration; for it on the one hand their Clamours may affect the Minds of weak People, they will on the other be ſtanding Proofs to the Wiſe in this Age, and to Poſterity in Ages which ſucceed, of the great Liberty enjoy'd in the preſent Times, and of the ſlight Things that were ſaid by a Faction ready and willing to have ſaid or done any thing.

R. Freeman.

HOME PORTS.

Portſmouth, March 21. At Spithead remains the Princeſs Caroline, Capt. Martin; and this Morning came to St. Helens the Duke of Dorſet, Capt Gilbert, both for China. Since my laſt ſail'd from Spithead his Majeſty's Ship the Deal-caſtle, Capt. Weſt, and the Fly, Capt. Smith, to cruiſe about the Channel's Mouth; and this Morning ſail'd his Majeſty's Ship the Dunkirk, Capt. Baker, in queſt of a Spaniſh Privateer ſaid to have been ſeen near the Land's End.

At Spithead are eighteen Sail of Men of War. Wind N. by W.

Deal, March 21. Wind S. S. E. Remains his Majeſty's Ship the Trial.

Deal, March 22. Wind S. W. Remains in the Downs the Trial Man of War. Arriv'd the St. Phillip, Stevens, from the Weſt Indies.

Graveſend, March 21. Paſs'd by the Richard and Mary, Clancy, from Gibraltar.

LONDON.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, March 18. Yeſterday Mrs Stephens receiv'd the 5000 Pounds Reward, aſſign'd to her by an Act of Parliament on the Diſcovery of her Medicines for the Stone, and Proofs made of their Utility, Efficacy, and Diſſolving Power.

Mr. Gainsford, of Culham in Oxfordſhire, having in the Year 1729 built a Brick-kiln Houſe, and four other Houſes thereto adjoining, for the making of Bricks, Tyles and Lyme, the ſaid Houſes, or the Fuel for the Uſe of the ſaid Kiln, have been five ſeveral times in the Night privately and maliciouſly ſet on fire: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering the Perſons concern'd in ſo wicked Acts, has been pleas'd to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any of them who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice, ſo that he may be convicted; he will alſo be entitled to 15 l. to be paid on ſuch Conviction.

We hear his Majeſty and the Royal Family will remove from St. James's to Kenſington the Beginning of May next, for the Summer Seaſon.

His Majeſty will make the Princeſs Mary a Preſent of a large Quantity of rich Jewels againſt her Marriage with the young Prince of Heſſe, which are now preparing by a Jeweller in Leiceſter-fields.

On Thurſday laſt the Aſſizes ended at Rocheſter, for the County of Kent, when ſix Perſons received Sentence of Death; viz. William Hills and Gilbert Langley, for robbing John Springate in the Highway of three Farthings; Samuel Hills, John Smith, William Buſan and Philip Buſan (two Boys) for Horſe-ſtealing. Ten were order'd to be tranſported for ſeven Years; two for fourteen Years, one burnt in the Hand, and two to be whipp'd.

Yeſterday his Majeſty, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and the Princeſſes, went to the Royal Chapel at St. James's, and heard a Sermon preach'd by the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Martin Benſon, Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter.

This Week the Right Hon. Sir John Norris will hoiſt the Union Flag on Board his Majeſty's Ship the Victory, a Firſt Rate of 100 Guns, which was lately rebuilt at Portſmouth.

Vice-Admiral Stuart of the White, is to command a Squadron of 12 Ships of the Line, beſides Fireſhips, &c.

The Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Barrington is elected Member of Parliament for Berwick upon Tweed, in the Room of the Lord Polwarth, now Earl of Marchmont.

Yeſterday died at his Houſe in Mark-lane, John Rudge, Eſq; one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

Yeſterday Elizabeth Glaſs was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for robbing her Maſter Mr. Joſeph Baker at the Bell at Paddington of Wearing-apparel, to the Value of about four Pounds found upon her.

As was John Cane to the ſame Place, by the ſame Gentleman, for ſtealing out of the Dwelling-houſe of Mr. Edward Wren, alſo a great Quantity of Wearing-apparel: He has been a long time a notorious Pick-pocket about the Playhouſes, and a Street-robber.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Player, of Trigg-ſtairs, London, Lighterman and Dealer in Coals.

Robert Windſor, of Weſtham in Surrey, Callicoe-printer.

Benjamin Skinner the elder, of the Pariſh of Speldhurſt, in Kent, Brewer.

Walter Nynn, of Graveſend, in Kent, Baker.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning		Evening	
	07	39	08	11

Bank Stock 141 1-half. India No Price. South Sea 97 1-half. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths to 111. New ditto 109 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 3-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 90 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 86. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th to 1-4th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 4 l. 12 s. to 20 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 4 l. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

This Day will begin to be ſold very cheap, [the loweſt Price mark'd in each Book]

At T. Osborne's *in* Gray's Inn,

THE LIBRARY of the Right Reverend Charles des Alris de Rouſſet, Biſhop of Beziers, and Doctor of the Sorbonne, lately purchas'd and imported from Abroad.

Likewiſe,

The Libraries of the Reverend Mr. Johnson, A. M. And of an eminent Lawyer, Deceas'd: Conſiſting of the beſt Editions of the Fathers, Claſſicks, Hiſtorians, and Philoſophers, Antiquities, Coins, Architecture, Mathematicks, Painting, Husbandry, Trade, Voyages, Natural Hiſtory, Phyſick, Surgery, and a Compleat Collection of the Common and Statute Law.

Alſo a large Collection relating to the Hiſtory, Antiquities, and Cuſtoms of Great Britain and Ireland: Likewiſe a great Number of curious Tracts: And a Set of Manuſcript Sermons for the whole Year, warranted Originals

Which will continue ſelling all the Month of March, and April.

Catalogues to be had at the Place of Sale, and Money for any Library, or Parcel of Books and Manuſcripts.

General Poſt-Office, March 14, 1739.

Whereas the Poſt Boy who was carrying the Worceſter Mail from London to Southall, was ſet upon this Morning about Four o'Clock, between Audley ſtreet and Tyburn Turnpike, by two Footpads, one of which was a ſhort Man in a White Cape Coat, who preſented a Piſtol to the ſaid Boy, and demanding the Oxford Bag led him into a Field againſt Audley-ſtreet End opened the Mail, and took thereout the Worceſter and Oxford Bags. The Worceſter Bag containing the Ludlow, Tenbury, and Broomyard Letters. The Oxford Bag containing the Burford, Whitney, and Woodſtock Letters.

The Poſtmaſter General thinks proper to advertiſe the Publick, That whoever ſhall apprehend and Convict, or cauſe to be apprehended and Convicted both or either of the Perſons who committed the ſaid Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, beſides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Perſon, whether Accomplice in the ſaid Robbery, or knowing thereof, ſhall make Diſcovery, whereby the Perſons, or either of them, who committed the ſame may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice, ſuch Diſcoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party or Parties, be entitled to the ſame Reward, and alſo have his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Poſtmaſter General,

J. D. Barbutt, Sec.

This Day is Publiſhed,

[Neatly Bound in Calves Leather. Price 2 s. 6 d.]

The Seventh Edition,

(With ſeveral very material Additions and Alterations, and ſome vulgar Errors, concerning the Female Sex, *refuted) of*

THE Ladies Physical Directory: Or, A Treatiſe of all the Weakneſſes, Indiſpoſitions, and Diſeaſes peculiar to the Female Sex, from eleven Years of Age to fifty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the meaneſt Capacity may perfectly underſtand the Symptoms, Nature, and true Cauſe of their own Illneſſes, and readily know how to manage themſelves under all their Infirmities. With proper Remedies, in Engliſh preſcrib'd, for the Green Sickneſs, Obſtructions, immoderate Fluxes, Hyſterick Affections, the Piles, and every other Diſorder or Diſtemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to, whereby they may certainly and quickly cure themſelves without Trouble or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Perſon.

To which is annex'd,

A PRACTICAL DISCOURSE on BARRENNESS in Women, and IMPOTENCY, INFERTILITY, and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES in Men: Directing how they may be infallibly cured, and thoſe Women rendered fruitful, who have been deem'd incurably barren for many Years; and ſuch Men become able to propagate their Species, who thro' Imbecility, Seminal Diſorders, &c. have for ſeveral Years thought it impoſſible. With a clear and very particular Account of Generation and Conception. And a Digreſſion concerning the Method of begetting SONS rather than DAUGHTERS, or of DAUGHTERS rather than SONS. Alſo of Miſcarriage in Women, and how it may be affuredly prevented, even in thoſe who have miſcarried nine or ten times before; with Directions to Ladies how to conduct themſelves during their Pregnancy, and in Child bed, and how to cauſe a ſafe and eaſy Delivery: Likewiſe ample INSTRUCTIONS to MIDWIVES and NURSES, how to treat their Child-bed Women with Safety and Succeſs, and ſeveral Remedies proper to be adminiſter'd, communicated without Reſerve; as alſo Directions for the better Management of new-born INFANTS, ſo as more certainly to preſerve their Lives; and a Diſſertation concerning ſuckling of Children, and bringing them up by Hand.

The Whole illuſtrated with various Caſes of Perſons cured, proper Hints, uſeful Cautions, Obſervations and Inſtructions; the like, for general Benefit, never before publiſh'd, and highly neceſſary for every Family in the Nation. By a Phyſician.

Printed, and Sold only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, London. Price Bound 2 s. 6 d.

An immediate and never-failing Cure *for*

Deafneſs, Thickneſs of Hearing, Noiſe or Pain in the Ears, &c.

BY a noble Chymical Preparation, the moſt excellent Medicine for this Purpoſe that ever was known, far exceeding all things ever yet publiſhed, or made Uſe of; its Virtues are beyond Expreſſion, and cannot be truly known but by Experience: Words come ſhort of its juſt Praiſe.

It is a certain, and, as it were, an inſtant Cure for Deafneſs, Thickneſs of Hearing, Noiſe or Pain in the Ears, from what Cauſe ſoever, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, having cured vaſt Numbers of Perſons of both Sexes, and all Ages, that have been in a manner totally deaf, after all other Means and Medicines external and internal, by Advice, and alſo by Publication, have failed, with the greateſt Eaſe and Safety, and to their utmoſt Satisfaction and Wonder; for,

In a peculiar Manner it ſtrengthens, ſoftens, and looſens the Drum of the Ear, which by being dried, or ſhrivel'd, is often the firſt, and chief Cauſe of every Complaint of want of Hearing, or of Noiſe, or Pain in the Ears, *&c.* To remedy all which, this noble Medicine is a true Specifick, that never fails perfectly to cure all poſſibly curable Caſes, after all other Means and Medicine have utterly failed, which is more than can be ſaid of any other Thing in the whole World beſides itſelf: Any Cold in the Head, or any Hurt by congealed Matter in the Ears, it inſtantly cures.

It is ſold for 5 s. 6 d. each Bottle, by the Author's ſpecial Appointment, at Mr. Richards's Tinſhop, the Sign of the Black Horſe and Star, in Fleet-ſtreet, near Fleet-Market, and no where elſe in England.

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